No. 7471,

CORCORAN GALLERY OF ART FILES.

WRITER.
Richardson B. T.
Residence Bala.
Date
Rec'd April 28.1892
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Answered
SUBJECT.
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No. 7472, CORCORAN GALLERY OF ART FILES.

WRITER.

Sodd, Meade & Co.

Residence 755 Broadway,

New Yorks.

Date April 28, 1892.

Rec'd "29, 1892.

Ack'g'd

Answered

SUBJECT.

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The Corcoran Gallery of Art DODD, MEAD & COMPANY, PUBLISHERS, BOOKSELLERS AND IMPORTERS, APR 29 1892 753 & 755 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Washington, D. C. FRANK H. DODD, New York, April 28, 1892,89 EDWARD S. MEAD, BLEECKER VAN WAGENEN, ROBERT H. DODD. Curator, Vorcoran Gallery, Washington, D. C. Dear Sir: -We send you by post to-day a Circular of Prof. Goodyear's GRAMMAR OF THE LOTUS. This work has received veryfavorable notice in the NEW YORK NATION, NEW YORK TRIBUNE, etc., and, as you will see by the Circular, is very highly thought of by some of the best English authorities. May we not have the pleasure of a subscription from your Library? The work is one of original research, and a kind of work that we think American scholars should be

LIST OF LIBRARIES WHICH HAVE SUBSCRIBED FOR THE GRAMMAR OF THE LOTUS:

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Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N.Y.

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The Corcoran Gallery of Art

APR 29 1892

Washington, D. C.

Just published, Royal Quarto, Boards, about 400 pp., and upwards of 1200 Illustrations, in 67 pages of Plates, and 200 text cuts.

Price, \$15.00.

THE GRAMMAR OF THE LOTUS

A NEW HISTORY OF CLASSIC ORNAMENT

AS A

DEVELOPMENT OF SUN WORSHIP,

With Observations on the "Bronze Culture" of Prehistoric Europe, as derived from Egypt; based on the Study of Patterns.

BY

WM. H. GOODYEAR, M. A. (Yale, 1867),

Member of the Archæological Institute of America; Lecturer on the History of Art in the Cooper Institute, New York; Curator of Fine Arts in the Brooklyn Institute, etc., etc.; formerly Curator in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York; Author of "A History of Art;" "Ancient and Modern History;" etc., etc.

Professor Reginald Stuart Poole, L.L. D., of the British Museum, and Vice-President of the Egypt Exploration Fund, has kindly undertaken the Revision of the Proofs, and the plates have been prepared from Drawings by Mr. John W. McKecknie, B.A., Princeton.

DODD, MEAD AND COMPANY,

753 and 755 Broadway, New York.

LTHOUGH the mystic and symbolic importance of the Lotus in Hindu and Egyptian Mythology and religion has been long recognized, and although several normal Lotus patterns are well-known elements of Hindu, Egyptian, Assyrian and Greek art, the propositions and demonstrations of the "Grammar of the Lotus" are of a highly novel and revolutionary character, both in historical and archæological results. The work will include only in an incidental way any matters of fact previously known to science, or previously known to the history of art and ornament, and relates more especially to the debated

The general title of "Grammar of the Lotus" indicates the argument of the work, which proves the plant to have been the basis of most of the ornamental patterns of Greek and later times, after demonstrating the solar symbolism of the lotus flower in Egypt and its importance as a fetich of immemorial antiquity, by appeal to many known and also hitherto unknown facts.

problems of Greek and Ancient Oriental history and of the "Mycenæ" period.

Among the more important discoveries announced by the "Grammar of the Lotus" may be mentioned the conclusion that all the scrolls and spirals of classic ornament are evolutions from Lotus patterns in which the curling sepal of the natural flower had furnished the starting point of an ultimately purely linear design. This demonstration includes and begins with the volutes of the Ionic Capital. The conclusions reached regarding the entire field of historic conventional pattern ornament throughout the world, including Polynesia and Ancient America are so apparently improbable and so conclusively demonstrated, that reference must be made to the work itself for details. These conclusions involve points of great importance regarding the Position of Egypt in History and especially regarding the transition from the AGE of STONE to the AGE of BRONZE. The history of the Arts of Metals is now for the first time placed on a solid basis by a hitherto unattempted comparative study of the patterns by which the earliest metal objects were decorated. The work may therefore be considered of epoch-making importance not only for CLASSIC ART, but also for PREHISTORIC ARCHÆOLOGY and the history of CIVILIZATION in general.

THE HISTORY OF THE LOTUS is the HISTORY OF SUN-WORSHIP in Egypt, Assyria, Phœnicia, and Hindustan.

THE HISTORY OF THE LOTUS is also the HISTORY OF THE ZODIAC, for as a solar symbol the plant was associated with all the solar birds and animals of Assyria as well as of Egypt. The hitherto unspecified lotus forms and motives of Assyrian art are numerous, and a new field has been opened up here for other students.

THE HISTORY OF THE LOTUS is the history of the ORIGINS OF GREEK CULTURE, and the broadest assertions which have been made as to the dependence of Greece upon the East, must appear mild in face of the mute evidence of Greek ornament as now explained.

ALTHOUGH THE CONCLUSIONS OF MR. GOODYEAR regarding the ultimate symbolism of Greek patterns are extremely guarded, and essentially those of existing science, there is no doubt that his matter on "the BIRD AND THE LOTUS" and "the DEER AND THE LOTUS" will compel a revision of all publications on early Greek pottery up to date, that is to say of all publications on the Cypriote, Rhodian and "Geometric" styles.

THE OBSERVATIONS ON THESE HEADS, viz., "the Bird and the Lotus" and "the Deer and the Lotus" were originally made for CYPRIOTE POTTERY. In the case of "the Bird and the Lotus," they reach from Hindustan to Scandinavia. In

the case of "the Deer (Ibex, Gazelle) and Lotus," they reach from Hindustan to Prehistoric Hallstadt and the Swiss Lake-dwellers. They are also supported by hitherto unpublished reliefs from Denderah.

FOR THE "MYCENÆ" CULTURE the forthcoming work is also of importance. Mr. Goodyear's observation for the Bull fresco of Tiryns in Athens, as related to an Egyptian picture of the IVth Dynasty, may be quoted as one illustration. The analysis of the pottery motives of "Mycenæ" vases will be an important contribution to the essential matter-of-fact knowledge of archæology.

LEST THE CONCLUSIONS ANNOUNCED for GREEK ART should appear too sweeping, it may be said that they are explained by two very simple facts: an almost absolute restriction of Egyptian ornament to lotus forms, and an absolute restriction of the Greeks in their first stage of culture to borrowed patterns, derived from Egypt, which they subsequently elaborated according to their own entirely different instincts and character.

As regards the first of these facts it is so far familiar to Egyptologists, that they have never claimed importance for more than two sources of ornament in Egypt, viz., lotus and papyrus. It is undoubtedly true that the EXCLUSION OF THE PAPYRUS from Egyptian ornament, which is another important demonstration of this work, must enormously widen the conceptions of the importance of the lotus and of lotus symbolism for Egyptologists; but the facts are perfectly within the present conceptions and points of view of Egyptology, all of which insist on an extreme conservatism and traditional restriction in Egyptian art, and all of which assume SOLAR SYMBOLISM as the basis of Egyptian religion, and consequently of Egyptian ornament, which is conceded to have been universally symbolic.

IT MUST BE ADMITTED that the facts advanced demand a SWEEPING REVISION OF THE HISTORY OF ASSYRIA AND ASSYRIAN ART as regards dependence on Egypt. The lotus usurps the place of the palm-tree with all the consequences involved, and the history of the anthemion, when once derived from Egypt, carries with it the conclusion that one "SACRED TREE" of the Assyrian monuments is a "tree" of palmette lotuses. This conclusion is reinforced by the exclusion of the rosette from the list of original Assyrian designs. On the other hand, what Assyrian art loses in originalty it gains in comprehensibility. All Assyrian motives in ornament become significant, and their associations with the the various sacred animals and monsters, when once unified from the standpoint of lotus solar symbolism, cast a flood of light not only on the Assyrian monuments, but also on the derivative forms of Greek art and Greek mythology which came from Mesopotamia. The illustrations for Mesopotamian art include a number of hitherto unnoticed normal lotus forms on seals and cylinders.

As to the second fact, the absolute dependence of the Greeks on foreign civilization in their own earliest stage of culture, this is also not foreign to the ideas of modern science. It is true that such dependence, and especially as regards Egypt, has often been asserted hastily, that it has often been assumed without proof, and by students, or men not students, who have not appreciated the independent spirit of Greek art. On this account the present work must prove AN IMPORTANT ADDITION TO STANDARD SCIENCE, inasmuch as its demonstrations are illustrative and in a historical sense not argumentative. Men of science will be left to draw their own conclusions.

THE SUSPICIONS which have long since pointed to a possible intercourse by sea between Ancient America and Ancient Mediterranean civilization will receive curious

confirmation from the publication of the hitherto unnoticed lotus patterns of ANCIENT MEXICO AND YUCATAN, and of the modern ZUNI INDIANS, whose culture is known to be a survival from prehistoric times. A similar survival will be proven to exist for the Kabyle pottery of modern Algeria, as related to the prehistoric pottery of Cyprus.

The conclusions of Mr. Goodyear's book as to pattern ornament, though in the main absolutely novel, have to some extent been independently reached by other workers in the same field, and especially by Mr. Percy E. Newberry, whose standing as a botanist and whose position on the staff of the Egypt Exploration Fund, give his opinion much weight. This concurrence includes Mr. Goodyear's view of the Ionic form as derived from curling lotus sepals, of the Rosette as derived from the ovary stigma, of the Egg-and-Dart moulding as a lotus border, of the "Honeysuckle" or "Palmette" as a lotus derivative, and of the Mycenæ spirals as derived from lotus scrolls.

Due credit will also be given to the important announcements regarding the lotus in Greek patterns which have been made by Messrs. John Pennethorne, Wm. M. Flinders Petrie, Colouna-Ceccaldi, and Marcel Dieulafoy.

A number of eminent authorities have expressed themselves in regard to Mr. Goodyear's work as follows:

Miss Amelia B. Edwards, LL.D., Secretary of the Egypt Exploration Fund, says:

"I am delighted with the very favorable impression which the announcement of Mr. Goodyear's discoveries has made in England and upon my friends at the British Museum. ____It is very important that the favour with which these discoveries have been received by English savants should be well known in America."

Professor Reginald Stuart Poole, of the British Museum, in his Introductory Lecture to the Faculties of Arts and Laws and Sciences, University College, London, October 2d, 1890, says:—

"It may be well to cite an instance of the value of the Archæology of Art to the Archæologist as well as the Artist. It is due to the patient research and rapid insight of Mr. Goodyear, an American savant. He has devoted some years to a study of the use of the Lotus in ornament by the Egyptians, the Assyrians, the Phœnicians, and the Greeks. The result is a luminous collection of instances which are archæologically of high value, and cannot fail to be artistically of much practical usefulness."

From the "London Academy":-

"A work of the first importance as regards the history and development of art in the Ancient East. Mr. Goodyear, it will be remembered, is the author of a remarkable paper, entitled 'The Egyptian Origin of the Ionic Capital and of the Anthemion,' which appeared in 1888 in the 'American Journal of Archæology,' and of which, at the time, a resumé was given in the 'Academy.'"

Professor Franklin W. Hooper, Director of the Brooklyn Institute, says:-

"The important discoveries in Egyptian, Assyrian and Babylonian Art and Archæology recently made by Mr. Goodyear constitute one of the most valuable contributions to the history of the Empires of the East, and place an American in the first rank of Archæologists."

No. 7473,

CORCORAN GALLERY OF ART FILES.

Schone. Residence General Director, Berlin
Residence General Director,
Berlin.
Date April 29, 1892.
Rec'd
Ack'g'd May 17, 1892 Answered
Answered
SUBJECT.
Advice for new Lroposes Art Gallery, concerning heating, ventilation etc., etc.
Art Tellery, concerning
heating, ventilation etc.
etc.

Borlin, Den 18. April 1892. Vie stragen, welcher die beste Heizmeshode und die beste Ventilalionsmethode für Huren sei, lassen sich, ihne Hissverständnissen ausgesetzt zu sein, sehr schwer Kurz beantworten. Es Kann sich daher hier wohl nur um die Angabe allgemeiner Grundsåge handeln und ware im Anschluss an das ven Herry Geheimrash Ir. Bode auch iber Keizung und Ventilation für unsere Verhältnisse und ähnliche passend bereit angeführte tul, Beide Tragen gehören enge zusammen und lassen sich hier der Kiege wegen zusammen behandeln. Diejenige Keizungo und Liftungsmethode wird

die beste sein, für welche die in jedem sinzelnen Falle verschiedenen Bedingungen und Leistungen in möglichet bestimmter Weise vor der tusführung geofgestellt worden sind, und bei welder durch die tusfirhrung

gender zu ragen?

Ausfihrung und den Betrieb die so für jeden Fall besonders gestellte Aufgabe am besten und dauerndsten gelöst sein wird.

Wie dies auch die von dem Kerre Hinister der offenslichen trbeisen erlassene, Anweisung betreffend die Vorbereibung, Ausführung und Unterhaltung der Ventralheizungs. Anlagen in fiscalischen Gebäuden" vom 7. dai 1884 Lentralblatt der Bauverwaltung 1884 im Einzelnen tusführt, muß alfe einer solchen Ausfirhung zunächst ein möglichst bestimmt nach den Kaumen, deren Benukung, den menschli dien Gewohnheiten, den Klimatischen Verhältnissen und den Fammlungsgegensfänden selbst verschie, den gestaltetes, Trogramm "vorausgehen. Es empfiehlt sich dabei je nach den verschiedenen Arten der Gammlungsgegenstände auch verschiedene für sich bestehende und von einander möglichst unabhängige deiz, und Luftungsanlagen zu ge; stalten. Tollsen aber die verschiedensten Gegen. stande nicht nach claungruppen getrennt wer, den Kønnen so håbte man für diese der heizung

und Lüftung zu Grunde zu legenden Bedingungen den verschiedenen Floffen möglichst, angenäherte Mittelworthe zu bestimmen.

Washington liegt sudlicher wie Keapel, welche millere stahresfeuchligkeit und Wärme der tussen, luft dort beobachtet worden ist und wie hohe Worshe nach der wheren wie nach der underen Granze die ausversten Abweichungen hierven darstellen, wie ploblich namentlich heftige Uebergänge bei dem dorligen Rlima eintreten Ronnen, ist mir nicht bekannt, eleensowenig, welche besonderen Erfahrungen in der Erhalbung der Tammlunge gegenstånde hierbei etwa gemacht worden sind. Lich dirfle es, auch abgeschen von den Rück, sichten auf die Sersonen, welche sich in den zu heizenden und zu lüftenden Kaumon aufzuhalten haben, zur Erhalbung aller Hoffe, bei den einen mehr, bei den andern weniger werenslich mit beitragen, wenn dieselben einer möglichtt un, underbrochenen gleichmässigen Wärme und teuch, Lighteit wishysproft blailen. Molefur Java son trinsting. Kist den Munfifun um den anafifinienen

Sammlungogegenstånden gerade der zukömmlich, ste ist, wird vin dem Klima abhängen, in dem diese gewohnt, gewesen sind ohne Gohaden zu neh. men, auszukommen.

Die nothwendigen Künstlichen Erzeugungen von Wärme und steuchtigkeit, Können daher nach dem mit dem Klima verbundenen größten Unter schieden der Wärme und Fenchtigkeit, und nach der Ichnelligkeit, mit welcher ein Wechsel hierin eintreben kann sehr verschiedene sein und werden hiertei die Rückrichten auf die Besucher mit denje nigen auf die Jammlungsgegenstände in miglicht wollkommenen Eintlang zu bringen sein.

Tie zur Bestimmung der Liebungsanlagen erforder, lichen Voraus refungen richten sich ausser nach der Benufungsart, der eläume wesentlich darnach, ein wie zahlreicher Besuch und dauernder Aufenthalt von Henrochen daselbet, angenommen werden Kann? Die Euluft, muss mit einer Wärme einströmen, welche möglichet der für den befreffenden Paum dauernd bestimmten angenähert ist.

Lie erforderliche Warme ham mittels Luft, Warm, wasser - und Heisswasserheizung, Lampf = Tampfluftund Tamphvasserheizung erzeugt werden, von welchen verschiedenen Arten sich für Tammlungsraume die Keismasserheizung empfiehlt, weil sie für ihre dehren pp. die geringsten Guerochniste aund der nothwendige Kaum für die Keizanlagen demjeni, gen für die Tammlungsgegenstände vorloren geht. The directe " nicht die Tamps" Luscheizung signes sich weniger, weil die Gefahr kaum auszuschliessen ist, dass bei unaufmerksamer Bedienung die Keizluft überhitzt und in einen mehr voler weniger mangelhaften ja schädlichen Eusfand versetzt wird. tuch sind die tusströmungsoffnungen aller Luft. heizungen, in Geleriegebänden "schwer schicklich anzubringen und deren Umgebungen in sauberem Lustande zu halten.

In den Berlichtsälen stehen die Heizquellen angemessen umkleidet am besten in der Mitte der Sääle, deren Längen= und Breitenahmessingen sich auch hiernach zu richten haben, in den durch Seiten

Tie

lishs

licht beleuchteten Räumen am besten in den Tensternischen. Es ist die Höglichkeit zu schaffen, diese clothen selbst, wie ihre nächsten Umgebungen Wände und Bekleidungen rein und in schicklichem Anschen zu halsen und ist die tuowahl der zur Her stellung der genannten Sautheile zu nehmenden Hoffe auch hiervon abhängig. Gleichmässige Bedin gung auch für alle sonstigen Leitungen von Luft und Wärme ist, dass sich auch diese vollkommen frei von Hand und anderen Verunreinigungen halten læssen und dæss die laufenden Unterhaltungs Rosten hierfür in einem angemessenen Verhälmisse

stehen. Für die mit reichlichen Herlichts. Glasflächen verschenen Gammlungsgebäude ist eine möglichst russfreie Seizart ganz besonders erforderlich. Die Wirkingen derselben eben sowie die der Lighungs; anlage mussen nicht nur in den einzelnen Rau, men in jedem tugenblicke ablesbar sein, sondorn dieser hand der Dinge muss auch möglichst für jeden dann gesondert, und selbsthätig wirkend

der Sodienungsmannschaft am Orte ihrer Shäligkeit erkennbar gemacht, werden.

Die Künstliche Teuchtung der Zuluft, welche für unsere Verhältnisse erfordalich ist und sich bisher bewährt zu haben scheint, wobei dieselbe auf einen möglichet ununterbrochenen teuchtigkeitsgehalt vin in Millen 55 % der Tästigungszurlander ge, halben wird, geschieht in den Luftheizkammern, wo die juluft, auf die vorschriftsmässige Einströmung. warme gebracht werden muss, welche dieselbe in den betreffenden Täälen relbit haben soll. In die, sen Kammern stehen reguliebare, Wasserzersfäuber", welche an die städsische Truckwasserleibung angerchossen sind und dadurch, dass sie aus nur nadelslichgroßen Offnungen das Wasser gegen darüber hängende Hetallbeller spriken einen Wasserdunst erzeugen, der die umgebende Luft der Kammern auf den äussersten Grad des Tähligungs. vermogens bringen Rann. yn Herzenich.

Für gruße hell gehaltene Gemälde eignen sich Säle mit Oberlicht, sur kleine Gemälde die sief in der Farbe sind, Kabinette mit Geisen. licht.

Beim Hången der Bilder in den Verlicht,
rälen muss man, neben einer gewissen Hanig,
falligkeit im Interesse der architectonischen
und coloristischen Wirkung darauf Acht geben,
dass sämmbliche Bilder in einem Raum von
der Aite desselben dem Blick beguem erreichbar
seind.

Als gunstigste Timensionen der Verlichtsale empfehlen sich 8-10 Alt. für die Breite und 13-18 Meter für die Länge, denen die Höhen, verhältnisse angepasst werden müssen. Fedoch sind als zulässiges Haximum der Verferen 7-8 Meter anzuvehen. Die Behangfläche, die ust

ehva

stwa 1,75-1 Meter über dem Boden beginnen dorf, rolle rich nicht über 4 Meter in der Röhe aus. dehnew. Die Offming für das Oberlicht muss möglichst gwis sein, die Voute dagegen klein und der Ewischenraum zwischen den beiden Glardecken rollte auf zwei oder auch mehr Meter abgemessen werden. Eur Abblendung der Vonnenlichtes sind unter oder zwischen den Glardecken vorzusehen.

Ecken abzuschrägen, um möglichst wenig Bilder der Tpiegelung auf der Rückwand auszusetzen; ferner die schmal gehaltenen Thüren neben die siehe am Jehluss Tensterwände zu rücken und die breiten Fenster die 1,5-2 Meter über dem Boden beginnen sollten, womöglich bis zur Zeile hinaufzuführen. 6-6,5 Meter Tohe Aber wordere Breite und 4-4,5 Meter Alber wordere Breite und 4-4,5 Meter Aber Aber wiede zu diesem Zweik als ausrei.

bewährt. Falls die hohen tenster die architecto, nische Wirkung der Fapade gefährden sollsen, sind Klapphihren im untersten Theil der Fenster anzubringen. Die in den starken tussenwänden durch die Fenster ausgesparten Vischen Können zu Tiszen für das Tublikum verneendet werden. Skulpturen sind am besten in Talen von måssiger Nohe (va. 4,5 - 6 deler) mit Berlicht aus som breiser Lichtoffung beleuchtet. In der Gestal lung der claume rolle man mit Galerian und Talen abwechseln, deren Grössenserhaltnisse durch die Grosse der aufzurtellenden Thinke bestimt werden. Twerden. Vor Allem kommt er auf grosse läume an, die zu jeder heib ohne Osedenklichkeib und nach Selieben umgestaltet, und durch Icherwände in Kleinere Läume verwandelt werden Konnew. Huch Bronzew und andere Kleine Gegenstände empfangen bei wellem Vberlicht die beste Beleuch, bung. Tin diese danne bei denen man gleichfalle zwischen

zwischen Galerien und Kleineren Galen alwecheln sollbe, genügt eine geringere Köhe von 3,5-4,5 Mehr. Diejenigen Raume aber, für die man Geiten, licht gewählt hab, dürfen nur eine geringe Tiefe erhalben; sie sind daher am Jweckmässigsten overiderarlig zu behandeln, jedoch immer noch genügend breit anzulegen sodass zwischen den Fenstern die Glasschränke wie Guerwände aufge, stellt werden Können.

Elektrischer Licht ist, für alse Bilder nicht günstig. Er genügt nicht zur Betrachtung und andererseits dem Auge weh.

Die beste Heizung ist Wasserheizung Sa sinken die Wärme für Gemälde nicht under 100 G. sollte, so muss für Heizung bei Tag und tacht gesorgt werden. Um ferner die Luft innerhalb der Galerieraume von den Johnankungen der Wilterung, deren Einfluss besonders den auf Helz gemalden Bildern gefährlich werden kann Unathångig zu machen, rind leicht, regulirbare Vorkehrungen zum Eerständen von Wasser noch, wendig, das als Stand durch die Ventilations. röhen und zwar an besonders frochenen Tagen in reichlicher Henge hinaufgeführt, wird, sodass der Gehalt an Fenchtigkeit nie weniger als 35 % des Sästigungsgehalts zeigt; als richtiges Mittel sind 50-55 % anzusehen.

stn der Gemålde. Galerie ist zur Bekleidung fin die Wände imprägnister Holz zu vorwenden, das mit Hoff oder Hofffapelen von bläulich-rother

tarbe bezogen wird.

Fir die Täle mit Kulphiren dürfte man Ink voziehen, dessen Farbe sich nach der Farbe der Skulphiren zu richten hat.

Fin die Gypsrammlung wähle man einfachen Anstrich, der stumpf und in blassen farben von grau, grünem oder bläulichem Ion gehalten die Gypse am besten hebt.

unab

Zur

Lur Referligung hoch gehängler großer Gemälde dienen senkrechte Eisenstangen mit verstellbaren Haken; die Ifangen sind seitlich ver schiebbar mit dem Gesims der Wände verbunden. Die undern kleinen Gemälde werden direck an der Wand beferligt. Dies ist auch für die größe rem Gemälde das Beste, wenn dieselben nicht gewechselt zu werden brauchen.

Skulphuren und Jypse sind vor den Wänden. aufzustellen, Rleinere Kürke an diesen zu be.

festigen.

Als Fußboden empfiehlt sich Holzparkebierung für die Gemäldegalerie, Terrazza voor Heinmoraik für die Originalskulphuren sowie für die Gyps. abgussräume.

gez. Bode.

F Gypsalgiose sind im Allgemeinen nach denselben Grundsützen wie Vriginalskulpturen unberzubringen und aufzustellen. Auch hier mag die Bovorzeigung mässig hoher Oberlichtsäle empfohlen sein. Fedorboh sollben

bein Ban einer Gyponuseums jednede monumen. Tale Gelüste unterdrückt werden.

BERLIN C den 29 April 1892 BERLIN C den 29 April 18.9 Achyo May 27/92, or Corcoran Gallerie of test inbersendes die General. Verwaltung unter Bozugnahme d. Is- anliegend ergebensk zwei ven dem Linector der Gemälde Galerie, beziehungsweise van dom trohibecten der Königlichen Museen auf die gestellten tragen abgegebene teusserun gen inden sie hoff, dass dieselben als Anhaltspunkte zur Entscheidung werden dienen konnen.

Håne und sonstiges Haterial, dass der Direction von Kutzen sein Könnte, stehen der General. Verwaltung leider nicht, zur Verfügung!

die Direction der Corcoran Gallery of Fit Washingson D. C. U. St. A.

F.No. 734.

Ler Empfang des güligst übersandten Kata.
logs wird ergebenst bestätigt mit dem Hin.
Eufügen, dass ein Exemplar des Verzeichnisser
der hiesigen Königlichen Gemälde Galerie
gleichzeitig hiermit dorthin abgesandt ist.

Ler General Lirector

No. 7474, CORCORAN GALLERY OF ART FILES.

WRITER.
Bartlett, V. S.
Residence Quincy,
mast,
Date Afril 2 9 th. /8-92. Rec'd " 3 0 th. "
Rec'd " 30 th.,"
4.71011
Answered May 37. 1892.
SUBJECT.
Concerning the buying
of Shotographs, and
Concerning the bruying of photographs, and

T. H. BARTLETT, QUINCY, MASS. April 29, 1892 Remo apl 30 mr 7.5. Barbarin for coran Art Salley.

Mashington o. E. Dean Sir. Mill for flesse lell me Det Moto og form Boy's Collection you have for Jale & The frier of Sach.

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Also, y you would fermit them, to be photosid for the furfose og making slides for an alustrated between Barys, To de fart og a course og modruckon in modeling Tform, To The Shedrah g archilethor in The mass - listille of Technology? Very Tours J. N. Bartlett Instructor in modeling mass. Institute Technology

No. /4/2,
CORCORAN GALLERY OF ART FILES
Layton Fulley,
WRITER.
Eldridge, E. C.
Residence Milwaukel,
Wis.
Date April 29, 1892. Rec'd May 22. "
1/2 120 "
Rec'd Way &
127224
Ack'g'd
Answered
SUBJECT.
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Con	cerning	Dr.	Barbar-
ins	visit	to the	Laytor
Aif	Galler	4	

The Corcoran Gallery of Art THE LAYTON ART GALLERY, MAY 2 1892 E. C. ELDRIDGE, Curator. Washington, D. C. Milwanker, Opie 29 92 Mr. F. & Barbaria Washington D. 6. Dear Lin 220 a chumberling plantes and and monnaing four intention to visit the Lugten Gally early must Month, mas duly received by Mr. Leyten. Mr. Layton has matrueted me to say that we will be must happy to show for personally the falling. fur have cluser a very good date to Come. Herfung to De Jun Dom Very truly from Letter 6. Elderdy

No. 7476

CORCORAN GALLERY OF ART FILES.

Stead Robert
Residence 906, Q. St. N.W.
Washington, D.C.
Date May 4th. 1891.
Rec'd " 5 Th. "
Aek'g'd
Answered

SUBJECT.

Mention	ning	5	From	nent
Archie	Ects ?	to give	e Gla	ns
for the				
Gallery	1			
/				
		^		

ROBERT STEAD, ARCHITECT, 906 F STREET N. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 4 th 1891.

C. C. Glover Egg.

Hen Dir:

designs from the feet architects for the new Corcoran art Gallery to be erected in Vachington I would suggest that five (5) well known architecte fe invited to submit designe, each architect to be find five Lundred (500) doctare for hie work. as the five architecte I would Justoce: Charles Garrier, of Paris; Alfred Waterlouse, and Vin. Joung, of London; and R. W. Hunt, and

Me Kim , Wood, and It lite, of New Jork lity. In addition to the above five firme, receive designe from all architects that desire to enter the competition. Give the architecte plenty of time to propose their drawings, Ray nine (9) months, but fetter, twelve. Have Prof. Have, of Columbia College, New Jork, called in as in expert to decide which doeign is the test.

Very truly yours, Robert Stead

No. 7477 CORCORAN GALLERY OF ART FILES.

Residence Quincy, Mass.

Date May 5 Th. 4/7 Th. /8/2.

Rec'd "7 Th. 4/9 Th. "

Ack'g'd " 14 Th. 4 (not answered.)

Answered

SUBJECT.

Photographs acknowledged.

Bromise to sends photos of the
house Barye recupied, and
asks for duplicative photos,
of Barye's Vorzes.

2 nd letter is simply an acknowledgement.

May 5. 1892 1477 T. H. BARTLETT, QUINCY, MASS, And My 14/92 Ur 7. S. Barbarin.
avalor Corcoran Jullery of art. Washington . D.C. star Sir. Jour favor og ha 3 - and his Photos og Baryes bruges have both ames. Please accept the best acknowledgements for Min . I fear his is all I can or for jour very Kind act; Le ceft tosend jou, as soon as I can, Artio of The house Bary & occupied, for about 20 years, in Boorbigon - Men his family teft it 4 years ago, after the rath of mis Dary 6, I rented it took The photos, and occupied it 3 years-I have slill others Jawors to ask you, and I hope without wearing your falience. 1th may I ask if you have dreplealesg a Motor of Bury & Standing with a sketch your ophis proces? 22 Nave jar a catalogue og his bronges? 3 TO I must not forget to Nank you for your this of fermission To-photo other of his brongs, which I shall be happy to have song as com as 2 cm gct to d-4th I desire very much to got all Refacts about how the trunges come to be in your gallong - Tears ago, when I Knew Rhimhart in Rome, he Told me something about-itbut it has all forme from my memory - I am ampions to have as complete a representative collection of stiles of Baryes work as posible, and as concise an account of his propersional

Besides the talk that I shall fine to the students of the Institute in connection with The views of his work I wish to write a lecture, also accompanied with landern views, on him, to be given to a fublic audrence. Mus Bays, this Jamily - since 1870 - Y have pathend much from his Jamily about him - Mough I never expected Towile or talk about it, Whon the connection with the Institute. While in Barbigon! had all The finale Justers of Sensier, The biographer of mellet, to spennine testy. Thave welled a freak deal of other original material concerning him -This, also, I me an to use in fart in one or how believes - one alrady given in the frivacy of the It doloff the thet-May They Jours J. A. Bartlett

T. H. BARTLETT, QUINCY, MASThe Corcoran Gallery of Art May 17-92 MAY 181892 Washington, D. C. An 7. J. Barbarin. V.C. Sear Sur- four Shin Steller on floto 2 Bary & are both here, Thank you very much for them, I as well for jour femores After to fine me further information. I will will To me Waller _ May Truf Jong J. A. Barllell -

No. 7478, CORCORAN GALLERY OF ART FILES.

WRITER.

Gregg, Mary N.
Residence 73/N. Cascade Foz
Colorado Springs, Col
Date May 5- th. 1892.
Rec'd
Ack'g'd May 18th. 1892.
Answered
SUBJECT.
Asking advice in regard
Acking advice in regard To how to start an
art school.
√

Colorado Springs, Colo., March 5th, 1892 and: May 18th. F.S.Barbarini, Curator, Corcoran Gallery. Dear Sir:-Knowing your experience in art matters a number of ladies here desire to ask advice of you as to feasible methods of extending and deepening an interest in art in this community. For several years there has been maintained here an "Art Class," meeting fortnightly for the discussion of art topics. This has resulted in a growing interest in the subject, so that we are encouraged to make the initial movement now for some form of permanent art association or institute, with the hope by and by of an Art Museum, Our city has a population of about 13,000. It is preeminently in Colorado a place of residence for persons of culture, wealth and public spirit. It has an assured future of steady growth, and it will always attract the best class of those, who, from considerations of health or climate, make this state their home. There is every reason to believe that the right sort of organization in the interest of Art would receive the hearty cooperation of our citizens and would in time obtain generous endowment. Under these circumstances, can you recommend a plan for us? What may we venture on safely at first and by what steps may we hope to advance?

We shall be very grateful to you for suggestions, or for information as to the scope and success of institutions established under circumstances similar to our own. Printed matter bearing upon the subject is also desirable, and we shall be glad to know where to obtain anything of that sort.

To your kindness and sympathy we make this appeal, justfying it

To your kindness and sympathy we make this appeal, justfying it by the object we have in view and hoping to show, in return for your interest, some good results hereafter.

Yours truly.

Mary A. Gregg. for the Committee.

Address:

Mrs. J.B. Gregg.

731 N. Cascade Ave.,

Colorado Springs, Colo.

No. 7479, CORCORAN GALLERY OF ART FILES.

WRITER.
Tignoul, IL.
Residence 8 741 Longchamps
Gignoul, II. Residence 8 rue Longchamps Nice, Grance.
Date May 7th. 1892.
Rec'd " 20th."
Ack'g'd " 2/21.
Answered $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
2170000700
SUBJECT.
In regard to selling a
In regard to selling a picture to this Gallery.

The Corcoran Gallery of Ant MAY 201892 ackgo may 21/92 In Washington, D. C. Jean you are buying pictures for the "Corcoran Gallery" and you have a gentleman traveling in Europe for that purpose. I have a fine picture to sell Which is four feat by three, With Wooden frame. The subject is Very gracious. If you wish write to your agent, to sixit it, if he passes through Hice, going to Glody, I think It will suit him. Or say mig your anyser I am Sir yours Erroly M. Gignoul I rue hongehamps

No. 7480

CORCORAN GALLERY OF ART FILES.

WRITER.

ARMAT STODDART & CO., 1480 Real Estate, Loan & Insurance Brokers, 613 and 615 Seventh Street, Northwest, Washington, & & May 9the 1892 Dercorcue art- Tallan a hidim on Exhibition Hale al- Fores Sprecalin Co de any out 8th get I would like to han you Examine & sen Think it - menting I vill Ble Dyen or low il-for one or two grand. il affirment to by one of the old masters il- is

ARMAT STODDART & CO. Real Letate, Loan & Insurance Brokers, 613 and 615 Seventh Street, Northwest, Washington, B. C. ainly of date browne the trus Built Stortdon

DODD, MEAD & COMPANY, PUBLISHERS, BOOKSELLERS AND IMPORTERS. 753 & 755 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. FRANK H. DODD, EDWARD S. MEAD, New York, 189 BLEECKER VAN WAGENEN, ROBERT H. DODD. Corcoran Gallery. -2encouraged in carrying on. We enclose a list of, Libraries which have already subscribed. Yours truly, DODD, MEAD & COMPANY. Per Franks. Dictated.